Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, April 10, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY!

It is reported by telegraph this afternoon, that Magruder has surrendered to General McClellan, at Yorktown, his army of *thirty-thousand men*, and that the *Merrimac* has been sunk by a shot from the Union gun.

The Battle at Pittsburg Landing.

We delay our paper several hours to-day, for the purpose of giving as much of the details, as possible, of one of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days, fought at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked our forces at daybreak on last Sunday morning. Gen. Grant's forces were attacked by the combined forces of Gens. Beauregard and Johnston, and after a most desperate and terrible conflict, the rebels were compelled to retreat. We fought against overwhelming odds the greater part of Sunday, and were driven back several times. Our Generals displayed great bravery, and rode continuously along the lines encouraging the men. The battle lasted, without interruption, during the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday morning, and continued undecided until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced to retreat towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry. From eighteen to twenty thousand Federals, and thirty-five to forty thousand rebels are killed, wounded and missing. Our loss in officers is heavy. Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston was killed, and Beauregard had one of his arms shot off. It is one of the greatest victories of the war, and the hardest battle ever fought on the continent.

YESTERDAY was one of the roughest days we have had this winter or spring. A heavy snow storm visited us, which lasted all day and a greater part of the night. It was none of your one-horse snows, either, for it came down so thick and fast, that it almost blinded those who were compelled to venture out. On a fair measurement this morning, we found that it was thirteen inches deep. We suppose that nearly two feet fell, as the roads were very soft, and several inches must have melted before it began to lay.

AFTER THE FIRE had been extinguished this morning, the boys got to squirting water on one another from one of the engines, which led to a snow ball fight, and from snow balls to a stone fight, when Royer Stewart, a little son of J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., was struck on the head with a stone, which knocked him speechless, and for awhile it was thought he was dead. We do not know whether he was engaged in the dangerous sport or not. We have not learned the extent of his injuries, or his condition since the hour the accident happened.

A FULL STOCK.—A full stock of 1862 styles of Wall Paper has just been opened for inspection at Lewis' Book Store. Those who intend to paper in the spring would do well to make a selection now. Prices to suit the times. Also, a splendid article of window papers of numerous styles.

IMPORTANT.—If the ladies, supposed to be teachers, who purchased three books and award cards at Lewis' Book Store, on Thursday the 3d inst., will call again when convenient to be in town, or write to us informing us of their locality, they may hear of something to their advantage. tf.

☞ There will be preaching in the German Reformed Church, of this place, on next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

FIRE.—About five o'clock this morning our citizens were startled from their peaceful slumbers, by the cry of fire! fire!! fire!!! On hearing the alarm, we hastened down street, and soon discovered that it was a building on Alleghany street, for many years a tavern-stand kept by our fellow-citizen, Capt. John Whittaker, and known as the "Sorrel Horse," and latterly occupied by Mrs. Mary Foster, as a dwelling house, and by the B. T. R. R. company as a warehouse, express office, etc., etc. When we arrived on the spot, but few of our citizens had reached the scene of conflagration, which was then confined in the basement story of the part occupied by Mrs. Foster, as a dwelling. The little "Juniata" was brought to play on the fire, but the flames spread so rapidly that very little check was made. The "Phœnix" was then made to play on the fiery element, but could not be kept in motion more than a minute at a time, and the little effect the stream from that engine had on the fire, tended only to madden the flames and cause them to flash with double fury and dart from timber to timber, as if all pandemonium had broke loose and the elements had been sent to warn us of the fact, and to celebrate their Bacchanalian feast on the old building formerly known as the "Sorrel Horse."

After the usual amount of fuss and no work always attending fires in this place, (of course there are honorable exceptions,) the entire building was consumed. By careful watching and a little water, the buildings on the opposite side of the street were saved from catching fire, by the heat from the burning building, which was most intense. The building occupied by the B. T. R. R. Co., as a carpenter's shop, which was separated from the burning building by a ten foot alley, was on fire several times, but on the application of a little water, was easily put out.

Another building, adjoining the carpenter shop, and occupied by Mr. Maize and Dennis McCartey, both employees of the B. T. R. R. Co., was thought to be in danger, and all the furniture was carried into the street, but future events showed that their fright had run away with their good judgment, as the building was not touched, and after the excitement had subsided and the fire was no longer considered dangerous, to their chagrin, they found all their furniture, in fact, everything belonging to a well regulated household, lying topsy turvy all over the street, in a snow about a foot deep.

Mrs. Foster sustains the greatest loss, unless it is the owners of the building. She lost everything. Not a single article was carried from her apartments, she escaping in her night-clothes. All her wearing apparel, which consisted of a large stock of the very best, was devoured by the raging element, and she was left without even a dress to put on. She also had a large quantity of the very best beds and bed clothing, all entirely consumed. Her loss is heavy.

The Railroad company succeeded in removing all, or nearly all, the goods in the warehouse and the express office. Their loss is slight, excepting the building. The Railroad company and Mrs. Foster, are the only parties that sustained any loss, that we know of.

It is not known exactly how the fire originated. Mrs. Foster says she smelt something like a rag burning all afternoon yesterday, but could not discover from whence the smell originated, and nothing more was thought of it until this morning, when, at an early hour, she discovered and gave the alarm of fire.

Had it not been for the deep snow which fell yesterday, there is no telling where or when the fire would have been checked. The large quantity of snow protected the roofs of the houses from being ignited by the sparks which flew in every direction.

DIED,

This morning, in this place, about 3 o'clock, of diptheria, HARRY ASHER WESTBROOK, son of John and Annie Westbrook, aged between three and four years.

He took sick on last Friday, and this morning he died. Poor little Asher! He was a regular visitor to our office, and, by his good behavior and quiet deportment, had won our esteem and admiration. We will miss him, because we had learned to expect his coming, always with a smiling face and some interesting prattle.

Acknowledgments.

McCONNELLSTOWN, April 2, '62.

MR. EDITOR:—If time and space in your paper will allow, will you oblige us by publishing the following names, for the gratification of those that have contributed for the use of the sick and wounded in the army,—by this they will know that their articles have been acknowledged:

Mrs. David Householder, dried fruit, herbs, bandages, towels, buttons and two pair of socks.
Mrs. Amos Megahen, dried fruit, bandages, towels and 12½ cents.
Mrs. John Hess, shirt and 25 cents.
" Alexander States, dried fruit and pillow.
Mrs. Benjamin States, sheet and money.
Mrs. Abraham States, dried fruit, bandages and one pair of socks.
Mrs. Eliza Simpson, tomatoes, bandages and papers.
Mrs. John Heffner, sr., pillow and towels.
Mrs. John Vandevander, twelve bandages.
Mrs. Jos. Douglass, can of tomatoes.
" William Walter, six chickens, two pillows and bandages.
Mrs. Wilson Watson, bandages and handkerchiefs.
Mrs. Mary Ward, tomatoes and 12 bandages.
Mrs. Matilda Leabheart, dried berries.
Mrs. Phineas Green, towel and herbs.
" Daniel Protzman, towels, tomatoes, rusks, 14 bandages, two boxes of lint and hops.
Mrs. Israel Bumgardner, needles, tomatoes and money.
Mrs. William Strickler, tomatoes and bandages.
Mrs. Andrew Clark, cakes.
Miss Polly Shriner, bandages.

PINEY RIDGE.

Mrs. Peter Speck, jelly, dried fruit and bandages.
Mrs. Jacob Lyinger, chickens.
Miss Emily Lyinger, dried apples, bandages and money.
Miss Louisa Shafer, chicken, bandages and 15 handkerchiefs.
8 shirts and 2 comfortables, made by the ladies of McConnellstown. 51 cts. by the Sunday School.

☞ The following secesh song was sent to us from Winchester, by Sergt. Robert Stewart. We give place to it in our columns as a curiosity and for the gratification of our readers:—

TO MR. LINKHORN.

Oh! honest Abe, you are a babe,
In Military glory;
An arrant fool, a party tool,
A traitor and a tory.

Dictator now, and in a row,
A pulling of the trigger,
At all the South, with foaming mouth,
Decoying off the nigger.

You know it's so, at Fort Monroe,
You put them all to labor;
Whom you declare are free as air,
Your equal and your neighbor.

Why treat 'em so? 'tis wrong you know,
When Butler does'nt need 'um;
Some future day, we know you say,
You'll give them all their freedom,

What is your plea, to set them free?
They cost four thousand million;
You cannot pay that debt you say,
You everlasting villian.

But you are boss, a mighty hoss,
A snortin' in the stable;
A racer too, a kangaroo,—
So whip us if you're able.

You proclamate, to us of late,
"The ports are all blockaded;"
"The forts retook," at Sandy Hook,
And Charleston cannonaded.

That's your intent, as President,
A curious plan to save us;
But we'll be free, as you will see,
With Beauregard and Davis.

"Old Mr. Link, what do you think,
About these Southern cattle?"
What horn'd you so where'er you go,
And whipped you every battle.

Your brags you made, you would invade
And whip the Old Dominion,
But you will fail and tuck your tail,
Is Beauregard's opinion.

If Scott and Wool, should at us pull,
Across the country level,
We'll meet 'em there, and fight 'em fair,
And thrash them like the devil.

To Wool and Scott, we'll never squat,
But one thing you'll discover;
"That Wool will fly," and Scott will die,
Before he whips his Mother. (Va.)

Keep on your shirt, "nobody hurt,"
With us you must not trifle;
Or you'll catch hell with shot and shell,
And the Kentucky rifle.

So good bye Abe, you are a babe,
In Military glory;
An arrant fool, a party tool,
A traitor and a tory.

WAR NEWS.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

SURRENDER OF ISLAND NO. 10.

Stars and Stripes Waving Over the Rebel Works.—The Artillery, Baggage and Supplies of the Rebels Captured—The Rebel Batteries on the Tennessee Shore Evacuated.—Large Quantities of Munitions Expected to be Found.

NEW YORK, April 8.—We have information that Island No. 10 was surrendered at midnight last night, with all the men, transports, &c.

SECOND DESPATCH.

STEAMER BENTON, OFF ISLAND NO. 10, April 7th, 3.25, A. M.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES:

Two officers have this instant boarded us from Island No. 10, stating that by order of their commanding officer, they were ordered to surrender Island No. 10 to the commander. As these officers knew nothing of the batteries on the Tennessee shore, I have sent Captain Phelps to ascertain something on the subject.

General Pope is now advancing from New Madrid in strong force to attack the rear.

I am ready with the gunboats and mortars to attack them in front.

Col. Buford is ready to co-operate, but it seems as if the place is to be surrendered without further defence.

[Signed] A. H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

FLAG STEAMER BENTON, OFF ISLAND NO. 10, April 8th, 1862.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLS, *Secretary of the Navy:*

My telegraph three hours since informs the Department that Island No. 10 has surrendered to the gunboats. Capt. Phelps has this instant returned, after having had an interview with the late commandant.

I have requested Col. Buford, commanding the troops, to proceed immediately, in company with two of the gunboats and take possession of the Island.

The batteries on the Tennessee shore have been hastily evacuated where we shall find, no doubt, in the morning, large quantities of munitions of war.

I communicated immediately with Gen. Pope, who has, under cover of the two gunboats, which gallantly run the blockade in a thunder storm crossed the river in force, and was ready, as well as the guns and mortar boats with Gen. Buford, to have made a simultaneous attack on the rebels, had they not so hastily evacuated the Tennessee shore and surrendered Island No. 10.

A full report will be made as soon as we can obtain possession of the land batteries, and I am able to communicate with Gen. Pope.

[Signed] A. H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer.

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Gen. Halleck has just telegraphed to the War Department that Island No. 10 was abandoned by the enemy last night, leaving all their artillery, baggage supplies and sick.

The Operations of General Pope Below Island No. 10.

NEW MADRID, April 7.—The gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburg, which ran the blockade of the river on Friday and Sunday nights, were exposed to all the rebel batteries, but not a shot struck either boat. General Pope has succeeded in getting four steamers and five barges by the channel cut through the swamps from Phillip's Landing above Island No. 10. This extraordinary and herculean task was assigned to Col. Bissell, with his regiment of engineers and mechanics, and has been well executed. It was essential to the crushing of the enemy, and the capture of the island. Yesterday the gunboat Carondelet, Capt. Walker, accompanied by Gen. Granger, Colonel Smith, of the Forty-third Ohio, and Capt. L. H. Marshall, aid of Gen. Pope, made a reconnoissance by order of Gen. Pope to Tiptonville, the object being to draw the fire from the masked batteries of the enemy. A large number of batteries were discovered at or near each point where our troops could land, and there was a continuous fire of heavy guns all day. The Carondelet attacked one battery on her way up the river, and Lewis H. Marshall, aid to Gen. Pope, accompanied by some soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, landed, spiked the guns, broke the carriages, and threw the rebel ammunition into the river. All returned to New Madrid in safety delighted with their excursion.

This morning the gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburg proceeded, by order, to the point selected by Gen. Pope for his forces to land, and, in two hours, three batteries were silenced, and the guns spiked.

At eleven o'clock the first division of four regiments of infantry, and one battery of artillery, commanded by General Paine, crossed the river, followed by Gen. Stanley's division, under Gen. Granger. The whole crossed the river in the face of the enemy, and presented a splendid spectacle, reflecting great credit on General Pope, whose energy and skill have been severely taxed. He has triumphed, and within the next forty-eight hours the fate of Island No. 10 will be fully settled, and another bright page added to our history.

Description of Island No. 10.

STRENGTH OF THE POSITION AND NUMBER OF GUNS.

The situation of Island No. 10 was described as follows by the correspondent of the Chicago *Post*, writing upon the 18th ult.:

The location of Island No. 10 seems to be peculiarly fitted by natural advantages as a place for long, if not successful defence. The river sweeps around a large bend which changes its course in a direction almost exactly the opposite from that in which it makes its way for several miles above the island. The upper portion of the letter S is the readiest illustration which suggests itself. The fleet now lies in the river a short distance above the narrow peninsula, which, putting out from the Kentucky shore, thus alters the course of the stream. For a distance of nearly four miles above the peninsula, the river flows in a direction nearly southward, but, striking this sudden impediment, turns towards the northwest, which course it pursues a distance of some ten miles, when it again turns and "makes" southward in a direction nearly parallel with that above it, thus creating the peninsula referred to. It is at a point three miles below the commencement of this projection of land that Island No. 10 is situated, being nearly in the centre of the stream, with channels upon either side sufficiently large to admit the passage of the largest boats. The heavy fortifications upon the island therefore command both the Missouri and Kentucky shores. But in addition to these defences, the rebels have erected batteries upon the upper side of the peninsula three miles above, extending to the island, and commanding the river in its onward course to the latter. The Kentucky and Tennessee State line passes through the lower part of the peninsula, and but a short distance below the foot of the island. New Madrid is located at the extreme point of the peninsula on the Missouri shore, and ten miles distant from the fleet.—The distance across the foot of the peninsula, to a point opposite the fleet, is not five miles, while twenty-five miles must be traversed to reach the same point in following the natural course of the river. One battery is also supposed to be located immediately at the foot of the island. These, with heavy guns placed along the river bank a distance of five miles, and all the batteries except one commanding the fortification, we have assailed. The Missouri shore of the river in this vicinity consists principally of low, flat land, the greater portion of it overflowed many months in the year for a distance of fifteen miles back from the stream. When New Madrid is reached high land is found, thickly settled, and comparatively well tilled.

In the midst of the peninsula above referred to, is located Reel Foot Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, which should be prominent in history, for the reason that on its shores reside the descendants of the immortal Davy Crockett.—With the exception of this, the ground composing the entire peninsula is high, and presents an undulating surface, dotted with the homes of numerous wealthy farmers.

NUMBER OF THEIR GUNS.

Of the enemy's strength on the island we have as yet but little information. We know, however, that they had several gunboats, two or three of which were iron-clad, and, according to their own statements in the Memphis papers when the siege commenced, their total number of guns in position could not have been fewer than seventy, thus:

Battery No. 1	- - -	7 guns.
Battery No. 2	- - -	8 guns.
Battery No. 3	- - -	4 guns
Battery No. 5	- - -	4 guns.
Battery No. 6	- - -	10 guns.
One large battery (south side)		17 guns.
One large battery (north side)		4 guns.
Floating battery	- - -	16 guns.
Total	- - - -	70 guns.

FROM NASHVILLE, TENN.

Capture of 160,000 Pounds of Meat—Rebel Mail Direct from Corinth Captured—Important Information Obtained.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—A special dispatch to the Indianapolis *Journal*, dated Nashville, April 7th, says: Gen. Dumont is just now bringing in two steamboats loaded with meat, weighing 160,000 pounds, captured by Col. Hazard fifty miles above here on the Cumberland river.

Yesterday Colonel Duffield, at Murfreesboro', captured a mail direct from Corinth with upwards of one hundred and fifty letters, many containing valuable information regarding the strength and position of the enemy.

From these letters, General Dumont has learned that a number of spies are at Nashville and Edgefield, and has had them arrested.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY!

Advance of Generals Beauregard and Johnston—Attack on Buell and Grant's Combined Forces—Beauregard Whipped—A Complete Victory Gained.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—The Nashville *Patriot* of this morning says: A gentleman who left the neighborhood of the Confederate Army of the West last Thursday, reports that Beauregard left Corinth on that day, with his command, for Purdy, Tennessee, and Sidney Johnston left with a force on the same day, for the same destination, via Hamburg.

It was expected that they would bring on a battle on Friday or Saturday if their march was not impeded by rain.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—In response to a serenade to-night, Gen. Halleck said that Beauregard, with an immense army, advanced from Corinth, and attacked the combined forces of Generals Grant and Buell.

The battle began at daybreak yesterday, and continued till late in the afternoon, with terrible loss on both sides.

We have gained a complete victory, and driven the enemy back within his fortifications.

General Halleck also announced his departure for the field to-morrow morning.

Official advices from General Grant's command say the enemy attacked our forces at Pittsburg, Tenn., yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The particulars of the battle have not yet been received.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A private despatch received in this city to-night, from one of Gen. Grant's staff, says: "*We have fought and won the hardest battle ever fought on this continent.*"

The despatch is dated Pittsburg Landing, April 6.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

Operations of Gen. McClellan's Army.—Preparations for Attacking Yorktown Going On.—From Island No. 10.—Gen. Pope's Movements.—A Desperate Battle at Pittsburg.—The Rebels Defeated.—Gen. Grant in Close Pursuit of the Fugitives.—Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1862.

Affairs at Yorktown.

The Secretary of War received a letter this afternoon, from Gen. Wool, stating that at 2 o'clock, P. M. yesterday, nothing was doing at Yorktown, except preparations for attacking the fortifications; that the enemy's force was reported at from 25,000 to 30,000, and that at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Merrimac, Yorktown, Jamestown, and four tugs were lying at Craney Island.

A Severe Battle at Pittsburg Landing --- An Overwhelming Force of the Enemy Repulsed.---Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

The following message was received by the Secretary of War this evening:

On the 6th inst., the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, attacked our forces at Pittsburg Landing. The battle lasted from morning until late in the afternoon, and resulted in the defeat of the rebels, with heavy loss on both sides.

Gen. Grant is following up the enemy.

Gen. Buell has arrived in Tennessee.

Two divisions of his army were in the battle at Pittsburg Landing.

The enemy attacked our works at Pittsburg, Tennessee, yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. No details given.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

General Pope's Operations.

General Pope is scouring the country around Island No. 10, and so far has captured General Makall and staff and 2,000 men.

The above is not from an official source, but is deemed authentic, and corresponds with the expectations formed upon the previous official information.

The following was received this evening:

MERRY WATER LANDING, April 8, '62.

SIR: Gen. Paine's division marched forward to Tiptonville last night, and captured Gen. Makall, formerly an adjutant general of the United States, his staff, and about 2,000 prisoners from Arkansas and Louisiana, a large quantity of stores, ammunition, and other property. Gen. Pope's movements have been a complete success. We move in the direction of Island No. 10 in a few minutes to capture all that are left.

Brigadier General W. M. Makall, late of the United States Adjutant General's Department, and 2,000 of the rebel forces, have surrendered to Gen. Pope, and it is expected that many more will be captured to-day.

Immense quantities of artillery and supplies have fallen into our hands.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

[FIFTH DESPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Gen. Pope has captured three generals, 6,000 prisoners of war, 100 siege pieces, and several field batteries, with immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses, and provisions.

Our victory is complete and overwhelming. We have not lost a single man.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Federal Loss from Eighteen to Twenty Thousand in Killed, Wounded & Missing

Federal Loss in Officers Heavy.

From Thirty to Thirty-five Thousand Rebels Killed and Wounded!

The Rebel General Sydney Johnston Killed.

Gen. Beauregard's Arm Shot Off.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE REBELS.

SEVENTY HEAVY GUNS TAKEN.

All the Rebel Steamboats Left Behind.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The special dispatches to the *Herald* give many particulars of the terrible conflict at Pittsburg Landing. The Rebel Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston was killed by a cannon ball, and Gen. Beauregard had an arm shot off. From eighteen to twenty thousand of the United States forces, and from thirty-five to forty thousand Rebels, either killed, wounded or missing. Our loss in officers is very heavy, but it is impossible at present to procure their names.

Gen. Prentiss, with several hundred of our men, were taken prisoners on Sunday.

[LATER.]

PITTSBURG LANDING, via Fort Henry, April 9, 3.20 A. M.—One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at daybreak on Sunday morning. The battle lasted without interruption during the entire day, and was again resumed on Monday morning and continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the enemy commenced to retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides have been immense. We have lost in killed, wounded and missing, from 18,000 to 20,000, and that of the enemy is estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000.

The fight was brought on by 300 of the 25th Missouri regiment, of General Prentiss' division, attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which they supposed to be the pickets of the enemy. The rebels immediately advanced on Gen. Prentiss' division on the left wing, pouring volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camp with grape, canister and shell. Our forces soon formed into line and returned the fire vigorously, and, by the time we were prepared to receive them, they had turned their heaviest fire on the left centre, Gen. Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and bringing up a fresh force, opened fire on our left wing. Gen. McClernand's division. This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both the infantry and artillery along the whole line—a distance of over four miles. Gen. Hurlburt's division was thrown forward to support the centre, when a desperate struggle ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but they soon rallied and drove back our men in turn.

From about 9 o'clock until night closed, there was no determination of the result of the struggle. The rebels exhibited remarkable good generalship. At times engaging the left, with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or centre. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns.

The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke no sooner dispersed than the breach was again filled. The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon. Gen. Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and another portion was coming up the river from Savannah. At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right. Up to this time we had received no reinforcements.

General Lew Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for the Quarter Master and Commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to bring any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, the boats that were here having been sent to bring up the troops from Savannah; we were therefore contending against considerable odds, our forces not exceeding 38,000 men, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000. Our condition at this moment was exceedingly critical, large numbers of our men were panic struck, and others worn out by hard fighting, with the average per centage of skulkers, had straggled towards the river and could not be rallied.

Gen. Grant and staff, who had been seen recklessly riding along the lines the entire day, amid an incessing storm of grape and shell, now rode from the right to the left, inciting our men to stand firm until the reinforcements could cross the river. Colonel Webster, the chief of the staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, frowning on the enemy's right, while a large number of batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank northwest, to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant. About an hour before dusk a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and terrible.

The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on the rebel train. This last effort was too much for the enemy, and ere dusk the firing had nearly ceased, when night coming on the combatants rested. Our men rested on their arms in the position they had at the close of the night, until the forces under Major General Wallace arrived and took a position on the right, and Gen. Buell's forces from the opposite side, and the Savannah now being conveyed to the battle ground. Gen. Nelson's division was ordered to form on the right, and the forces under Gen. Crittenden were ordered to his support early in the morning. General Buell having arrived the ball was opened at daylight by Gen. Nelson's division on the left, and Maj. Gen. Wallace on the right.

Gen. Nelson's force opened a most galling fire on the rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the rebels. Gen'l's McClernand, Sherman and Hurlburt's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Donelson, but the resistance of the rebels was terrible and worthy a better cause; but they were not enough for our undaunted bravery, and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which swept their army like chaff. But knowing that defeat here would be the death blow to their hopes, their Generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping by flanking us to turn the tide of battle.

Their success was for a time cheering, as they began to gain ground on us, appearing to have been reinforced. But our left, under Gen. Nelson, was driving them back with wonderful rapidity, and at 11 o'clock Gen. Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them and capturing their batteries of artillery. They, however, again rallied on the left and re-crossed, and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort—but reinforcements from Gen. Wood and Gen. Thomas coming in, regiment after regiment, were sent to Gen. Buell, who had again commenced to drive the rebels back.

About 3 o'clock P. M. Gen. Grant rode to the left, where fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels to be wavering, he sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each of the five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading. The cannon balls were falling like hail around him. The men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of the artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay and never made another stand.

Gen. Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and at half past five p. m., the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth with our cavalry in hot pursuit. We have taken a large amount of artillery and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of prisoners yesterday, among them is Gen. Prentiss. The number has not been ascertained yet, but is reported at several hundred. Gen. Prentiss is reported wounded.

Among the killed on the rebel side is the General-in-Chief, Gen. Albert Sydney Jonston, by a cannon ball, on the afternoon of Sunday. Of this there is no doubt, as it is corroborated by several rebel officers taken to-day. It is further reported that Beauregard had his arm shot off, this afternoon. Gen. Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson were commanding the rebel forces. There never has been a parallel to the gallantry and bearing of our officers from the commanding general to the lowest officers.

Gen. Grant and his staff were on the field, riding along the line in the thickest of the enemy's fire during the entire two days, all sleeping on the ground on Sunday night, during a heavy rain. On several occasions Gen. Grant got within the range of the enemy's guns, and was discovered and fired upon. Lieut. Col. McPherson had his horse shot from under him when along side of Gen. Grant. Capt. Carson was between Gen. Grant and your correspondent when a cannon ball took off his head and killed and wounded several others.

Gen. Sherman had two horses killed under him, and Gen. McClernand shared like dangers; also, Gen. Hurlburt, each receiving bullet holes through their clothes. General Buell remained with his troops during the entire day, and with Gen. Crittenden and Gen. Nelson rode continually along the lines encouraging their men.

[STILL LATER.]

CAIRO, April 9.—Further advices received from Pittsburg Landing give the following particulars of the late battle:—

The rebels attacked the U. S. troops at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The brigades of Generals Sherman and Prentiss, being the first engaged, the attack was successful, and our entire force was driven back to the river, when the advance of the enemy was checked by the fire of our gunboats.

Our force was increased by the arrival of Gen. Grant, with troops from Savannah, and were inspirited by the report of the arrival of two divisions from Gen. Buell's army. Our loss this day was heavy, besides the killed and wounded, and embraced our camp equipage and thirty-six field pieces.

The next morning our forces, now amounting to eighty thousand men, opened the offensive, and by 2 o'clock we had retaken our camp equipage and batteries, together with some forty of the rebel guns, and a number of prisoners. Soon after the enemy was in full retreat, pursued by our victorious forces. The casualties are numerous.

Gen. Grant is wounded in the ankle slightly; Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, killed; Gen. Smith, severely wounded; Col. Hall, Sixteenth Illinois, killed; Colonels Logan, Thirty-second Illinois, and Davis, Fifty-first Illinois, wounded severely; Major Hunter, Thirty-second Illinois, killed; Col. Peabody, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, is also severely wounded.

The killed, wounded and missing are not less than five thousand.

☞ Another supply of the Old Franklin Almanacs just received at Lewis' Book Store.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS, for sale regularly, at Lewis' Book Store.

iron craft. The other vessels are also thronged with men. In all, the rebels show twelve craft, all except the Merrimac, Yorktown and Jamestown being insignificant tug boats. The Jamestown is armed with a prow, which can be seen protruding about six feet beyond the water line of her bow. The position is simply one of defence on both sides. The rebels are challenging us to come up to their field of battle; we are daring them to come down.—The French and English vessels still lie up beyond the rebels, the French vessels not more than a mile from the Merrimac, and the Englishman further up. Not a shot has been fired by either party.

"12 o'clock M.—No fight yet. The Merrimac occasionally shifts her position but does not come further out.—The Yorktown and some of the smaller tugs have gone up to Norfolk.

"2 o'clock, P. M.—The position of affairs has not changed, and there seems little probability of any fight to-day. The Merrimac and all the rebel fleet keep their position and so does our fleet. It is possible that the rebels may come down with the flood tide, an hour or two hence, but it looks as if both parties hesitated to assume the offensive.

WHAT IS SAID AND THOUGHT.

"The events of the morning are much commented on, and have caused considerable feeling of irritation and some humiliation. Beyond the capture of the three transports, the demonstration of the rebel fleet has been little more than a reconnoissance. It must be conceded, however, that the rebels have had the best of the affair. The capture of the three prizes was a bold stroke, and we can well imagine the hurrah with which their arrival at Norfolk was greeted. Whether they might not have been saved, and the rebels made to suffer for their temerity, is a point upon which I shall not venture a decided opinion.

"Their position was close on the beach, about half-way between Hampton and Newport News, and from four to five miles distant from the position of the Merrimac. A light draught boat or two, sent up in time, might have saved them. The Naugatuck started up, but was a little too late to be of effectual service.

"Of course our naval authorities are acting upon some concerted plan and under definite orders, the carrying out of which is considered of more importance than the saving of two or three small vessels. The capture was effected almost under the bows of the French and English cruisers, and we may be sure that our national prestige was not increased in their eyes by what they saw.

AN EXCHANGE OF SHOTS.

"4½ P. M.—For some hours the Merrimac has continued moving about, sometimes advancing towards the Monitor, as if challenging her to combat, and then falling back. About an hour since, she moved over in the direction of Hampton, and fired a shot towards the gunboat Octorara, lying in the bend near Hampton, and fully four miles distant. The shot fell at least a mile short. The Octorara immediately replied, but her shots also fell short, though well in line. The Naugatuck then took part and discharged her rifled gun, making a splendid shot. The ball fell beyond the Merrimac full half a mile. The Naugatuck then fired at the gunboats Yorktown and Jamestown, which were lying beyond the Merrimac. The practice was excellent, and her gun showed an extraordinary length of range. Turning her attention from the Merrimac, her shots were all directed at the rebel gunboats, and of the four fired, all appeared to strike near the objects which were aimed at.

"The rebel vessels fell slowly back, and the firing ceased. The practice and prowess of the Naugatuck's rifled gun excited great admiration, and if brought into play this morning, would probably have prevented the rebels from capturing any prizes.

"As I close, at 5 o'clock, P. M., the firing has ceased, and the Merrimac appears to be returning to Craney Island. We look for warm work to-morrow.

"LATEST—5½ o'clock. P. M.—All the rebel fleet are moving off towards Norfolk."

From Fortress Monroe and Vicinity.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 13.—BALTIMORE, April 14.—The Merrimac remained in the same position, near Craney Island, all day yesterday until evening, when, together with the rest of the rebel fleet, she returned to Norfolk. She was generally supposed to have been aground.

Huntsville, Alabama, Occupied by United States Forces.

Two Hundred Prisoners Taken.—Fifteen Locomotives and a Large Amount of Rolling Stock Captured.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Ala., was occupied yesterday, by Gen. Mitchell without much resistance being offered.

Two hundred prisoners were taken, and fifteen locomotives, and a large amount of rolling stock captured.

Huntsville is on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, about fifteen miles south of the Tennessee boundary, and forty-five miles east of Florence.

WAR ITEMS.

CAIRO, April 11.—Yesterday two splendid batteries, rifled guns, were found in the woods below island No. 10. Large amounts of property, consisting of horses, mules, wagons, arms, are being daily brought in by our men.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The Richmond *Whig* contains a despatch announcing that the rebel Gen. Gladden lost his left arm in the battle at Pittsburg Landing on Sunday.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The Richmond *Whig* contains news from Yorktown that General Magruder, with his staff, was at the Lee House near Lees Mills, on Sunday, and came near being captured or killed by General Keyes. The horse of one of his staff was killed under him in his flight by a shell.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store

☞ Another supply of the Old Franklin Almanacs just received at Lewis' Book Store.

Hiring Military Substitutes at Richmond.

A Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent* says:

Our chief article of commerce nowadays, is a commodity known in the market as "substitutes." The article has risen from $100 to $200, again to $500, and from that to $1,000 and $1,500. The cheapest kind now offering $500 readily. A wretch, named Hill, has been making enormous sums, as much as from $3,000 to $5,000 a day, by plundering substitutes, some of whom are the very scum of the earth, while others are poverty-stricken Marylanders of high social position at home, and men of real moral worth. A friend of mine bought a substitute from Hill for $500. He saw Hill give the poor devil $100 and put the remaining $400 in his pocket. As my friend went out the door, he met a gentleman who told him he had just paid $1,500 for a substitute.

On this sum, it is possible the substitutes received $200, and hill the other $1,300. To-day he went up Main street with at least fifty men at his heels. You may, therefore, infer that he coins money more rapidly than the *Yankee distiller, Stearns, is now in* jail with Botts, who used to make four thousand dollars a day, by furnishing his vile stuff to Southern soldiers. The fact is, this business of buying and selling substitutes is abominable all around. The men who come here from the country to buy them are run mad until they get them—they are absolutely crazy with fear lest they should fail to obtain them—and seem willing to spend their last dollar in the effort. On the other hand, the exhibition of his person, to which the substitute is *subjected, is ridiculous and disgusting.* He is stripped to the skin, percussed, asculated, examined from top to toe, like a horse showing of the paces. A lovely business truly.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner* has the following editorial:

The Northern mind has settled down upon the purpose of overrunning Virginia and capturing Richmond, the Confederate Capital, at every cost. In this enterprise all hearts are enlisted, and upon it all the energies of their Government are bent. For this purpose they have assembled an army of one hundred and eighty thousand men, including that of Burnside, which they regard as one of the most formidable in machinery, discipline and equipment that ever took the field. Whatever be the grit and stamina of the men, there is probably no doubt that it possesses all the advantages which wealth and pains can give to troops.

It is certain that the North regard the demonstration against Richmond as the grand *coup* of the war, and we need not conceal ourselves that the danger is serious and formidable.

It is believed that, while heavy bodies of troops will attempt to cross the country from different points on the Potomac, in conjunction with an army marching up the valley from Winchester, the heaviest columns of their forces will be landed from our river estuaries and a march attempted along our eastern peninsula. No doubt remains that we are approaching momentous and decisive events, and that some of the most important battles that will have a place in history are soon to be joined.

It is not for us to speak of the heavy movements of our own troops that are constantly going on. It is sufficient to say that our Generals are cheerful and ready for the conflict.

RESOLUTIONS OF LOYALTY.—The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which lately met in that city is said to have been one of the most interesting convocations ever held by this large and intelligent body of Christian ministers. The following very proper and excellently expressed resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Government, the Army and the Navy have our deepest sympathy and fervent prayers, and that we pledge our influence to encourage and assist them in their noble and righteous deeds to protect the honor of our flag, the integrity of the Constitution, and the maintenance of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully bear our portion of any tax or taxes that may be required by the Government to defray the expenses of the war.

Resolved, That while we confess our sins, and humbly prostrate ourselves before the Almighty God, we thankfully receive the many victories which have crowned our arms, as tokens of his favor; and with gratitude and hope we lift our hearts to Him by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, that victories may continue to bless us until our brethren, North and South, East and West, again united, may "learn war no more."

EMBALMING THE DEAD.—A Washington correspondent gives the following account of the process of embalming adopted there:

The body is placed on an inclined platform, the mouth, ears, nose, &c., are stopped with cotton; if wounded, cotton is put in the wound and a plaster is put on; an incision is made in the wrist, the attachment is made from an air pump, and fluid injected throughout the arteries. The wound is then sewed up and the body is hoisted up to dry. To save the eyes from sinking in, wax is put under the eyelids. The hair I found to come out very easily, but after the embalming, it could not be removed. The bodies take, on an average, about seven quarts, but Gen. Lander's took seventeen quarts. There were some eight bodies on hand; some had been there thirty days. The operators say in four months the body will become solidified like marble, but no chance has yet been had to prove it. Colonel Baker's body on arriving at San Francisco, was in an advance state of decomposition.

ONE OF THE HEROES OF PITTSBURG.—Among the killed on the National side, at the late bloody victory in Tennessee, was Acting Brig. Gen. William Pegram. He was a brother of Robert Pegram, commander of the Nashville, who has rendered his name forever infamous. Though born in Virginia, he had resided for a number of years in Kentucky, and was never seduced from his loyalty by the poor sophisms that led his brother into treason. From the first he was a staunch loyalist, raising a regiment of cavalry, which was in the engagement at Pittsburg Landing, and has now offered up his life in defence of the country against which his brother has lifted up a traitor's hand.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 14, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6,00@6.50
Common and Superfine	$5 12½@5 25
Rye Flour	$3.25
Corn Meal	$2,75
Extra White Wheat	$1,37@1,45
Fair and Prime Red	$1 25@1,26
Rye	70c
Corn, prime Yellow	55
Oats	35
Cloverseed, ₱ 64 lbs	$5,12½@5,25
Timothy	$2,12@2,37½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6.25
Extra do ₱ cwt	3.00
White Wheat	1.15
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	.50
Corn	.45
Oats	.25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	.15
Eggs	.10
Lard	.10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	9

MATRIMONIAL.—Two young gentlemen making some pretentions to good looks, of strict moral habits, in age not exceeding 22, and possessing a sufficient competency to live luxuriously, are desirous of opening a correspondence with two young ladies of respectability, with view of marriage.

Applicants to be refined, intelligent, and not without some beauty,—age not exceeding nineteen. Address,

MORTIMER & WALLACE,
Coalmont, Huntingdon co., Pa.

April 15, 1862–2t

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

This Institution is pleasantly located in the village of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, on the mail route from Mt. Union to Chambersburg, distant 17 miles from Mt. Union on the Pennsylvania Railroad, with which it is connected by a daily line of stages. It is situated in a section of country proverbial for its healthfulness and for its beautiful and varied mountain scenery, having all the advantages of retirement and quiet so desirable in an institution of the kind, with few or no allurements to engage the mind of the student. The Institution has, heretofore, well sustained its character as being one of the most thorough and practical in the land. To those desiring it, thorough instruction will be given in Double & Single Entry Book-keeping, Mercantile Calculations, Penmanship, &c. Students can pursue this branch of study, either in connection with other studies, or devote their whole time to it alone. No Form books are used, but manuscripts alone are made use of, thus familiarizing the student with every day transactions and preparing him, at once, to enter the counting-room. Diplomas will be awarded to those satisfactorily completing a full course.

BUILDINGS.

The Institution embraces three buildings. That occupied by the young ladies, is entirely separated from the one the young gentlemen occupy.

TERMS,

For Board, Tuition and Room Rent..........$55.00

The usual extra charges are made for Music, Painting, Drawing, Book-keeping, &c. Session opens the first Wednesday in May—for further particulars, address

W. M. WILLIAMSON, Principal,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

EDMUND SNARE.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office nearly opposite Read's Drug Store, Huntingdon, Pa. April 8, 1862–1t.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—Seven teachers are wanted to take charge of the public schools of the borough of Huntingdon, for a term of nine months, to commence about the 1st day of May.

Applicants will be examined by the County Superintendent, in the presence of the board of Directors, at the School House, on Saturday, the 19th inst. commencing at ten o'clock, A. M.

By order of the board of Directors,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, *Secretary.*

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. *It is centrally* located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862–1y.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Coalmont, for the Quarter ending April 1st, 1862:

B
Ball, Frederick
D
Davis, J. C.
E
Evans, David M.
Evans, James
Evans, David
Evans, James (Foreign.)
H
Harris, Patrick Fitz
Hamond, Miss Matilda
J
Jones, Evans
Jones Miss Kate
M
Madara, Miss Mary Jane

O
O'Brien, James
O'Neal, Francis (foreign)
Olt, Miss Martha
P
Powel, John
R
Riley, Patrick
Resdon, Daniel
Rouley, Anthony
S
Shanahen, Cornelius
Stapleton, Miss Betty
T
Tingley B. W.
W
Wilkinson, James

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

J. S. BERKSTRESSER, for P. M.

Coalmont, April 8, 1862.

A NEW STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED

BY GEORGE SCHAEFFER,

MARKET SQUARE, HUNTINGDON, PA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

are requested to call and examine his stock. All kinds of Boots and Shoes manufactured to order.

April 8, 1862–tf.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF *WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,* AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

FOR RENT.—A comfortable Dwelling House on Railroad street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel, is for Rent. Those wanting the same, will apply at this office, or to WM. STEWART, *living on the premises.*

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "*An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes,*" passed 13th March, 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall then have remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I. J. A. NASH, Treasurer of the county of *Huntingdon*, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall, on MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until *all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due* and unpaid, shall be sold.

JOHN A. NASH,
Treas. of Hunt. Co.

Treasurer's Office, April 9, 1862.

Amount of Taxes due and unpaid on the following Tracts of Unseated Lands, up to and including the year 1860:

Warrantees or Owners.	Acres.	Perches.	Tax.
Barree Township.			D. C.
Moses Vanost,	437		20 12
James Ash & William Shannon,	865		68 02
John Hall,	400		4 50
Brady Township.			
Lewis Igo,	41		1 20
Andrew Bell,	43	33	2 14
Robert Watson,	397		10 01
William Watson,	425		10 32
James Ross' estate,	90		10 80
Abraham Peachy,	72		2 12
Christian Kauffman,	33		66
Daniel King,	33		69
Cass Township.			
Robert Miller,	400		5 35
William Miller,	400		5 35
Carbon Township.			
Henry Rhodes,	53		8 26
Cook & Elder (now Schell,)	133		3 06
Wm. Spring,	400		9 20
John Murphy,	400		9 20
Wm. Blan,	400		9 20
John Blan,	400		9 20
Benjamin Price,	200		4 60
Alexander Henry,	400		9 20
Wm. Mowan,	418		8 62
Benjamin Perm,	107	80	2 47
Graffius Miller,	80		1 84
Samuel Sharp,	30		1 60
Henry Miller,	12		84
Matthew Atkinson,	100		4 60
Jonathan Pen,	100		3 80
David Lapsley,	343		7 80
Speer & Dougherty,	439		10 08
Speer & Dougherty,	433		10 08
Thomas Michenor,	105		17 26
Henry Roberts,	75		8 64
J. Anderson & E. Horton,	100		11 50
Daniel Newcomer,	100		3 46
A. S. Russell,	76		6 95
J. S. Stewart,	25		4 60
John Misser,	400		9 20
Jos. N. Spangler,	100		4 60
Clay Township.			
Abraham Wright,	209		8 37
Isaac Green,	232	61	6 96
John Dunn,	410		5 50
Robert Dunn,	410		5 50
Cromwell Township.			
Charles Bayles,	389	31	2 92
John Smith,	393	17	2 94
J. Stevenson,	403	53	3 00
John Jourdan,	418	20	3 16
Samuel Galbraith,	393	41	2 94
Joseph Galbraith,	400	70	3 00
John Galbraith,	408	77	3 06
James McMullan,	150		1 14
Titus Hayes,	416	88	3 07
John Forrest,	400		3 05
James Old (part.)	350		1 52
Franklin Township.			
Isett & Kaller,	92		9 84
Mary Jordan,	60		7 16
James McClellan,	30		7 94
David Caldwell,	40		4 78
James Logan,	5		48
Henderson Township.			
John Graffius,	9		41
James Port,	30		45
Hopewell Township.			
Peter Herring,	210		7 67
Conrad Herring,	200		7 30
David Shaffer,	212		7 72
Sarah Levi,	202		7 41
Margaret Levi,	207		8 54
Adam Levi,	205		7 51
Abraham Levi,	200		7 30
Hannah Herring,	97		2 42
Fred. Herring,	37		1 35
Juniata Township.			
Samuel Caldwell,	100		4 21
W. Barrack (or J. B Given,)	200		8 42
Daniel Africa,	50		1 55
Jackson Township.			
Thomas Parmer,	400		5 17
George Stever,	400		5 17
Jacob Hitzimer,	400		5 23
Andrew Boyd	400		5 17
George or Robert Grazier,	400		5 17
~~George Ansley,~~	400		5 17
Adam Striker,	400		5 17
Hillary Baker,	400		5 17
Thomas Russell,	400		5 17
Thomas Ralston,	400		5 17
Thomas Ralston, Jr,	400		5 17
David Ralston,	400		5 17
Ephraim Jones,	409		5 17
John Brown,	400		5 17
Jonathan Priestly,	437		5 63
William Johnston,	400		5 17
Robert Johnston,	400		5 17
Charles Caldwell,	400		5 17
James Dean,	422		5 47
Henry Carmon,	400		5 17
John Adams,	400		5 17
Henry West,	400		5 17
Alexander Johnston,	400		5 17
Hugh Johnston,	400		5 17
Thomas McClure,	400		8 27
John Russell,	400		5 17
John Ralston,	400		5 17
James West,	400		5 17
William Steel,	400		5 17
Samuel Canan,	420		5 45
Abraham Dean,	395		5 07
James Fulton,	400		5 17
Samuel Marshall,	400		5 17
Robert Caldwell,	400		5 17
Matthew Simpson,	400		5 17
James McClure,	400		5 17
Samuel Steel,	400		5 17
John Fulton,	400		5 17
John Galbraith,	400		5 17
Joseph McClure,	400		5 17
George Wice,	400		5 17
Oneida Township.			
John Jackson,	129		3 78
E. Brandon,	411		9 93
E. Evans,	431		9 69
D. Stephens,	352		4 78
John Light,	283		4 25
James Whitehead,	294	29	15 02
John Whitehead,	8		49
Porter Township.			
William Smith, DD.	150		18 85
William Smith, DD.	100		12 24
Benjamin K. Neff,	100		7 08
William Smith,	402		18 10
A. P. Wilson (or Shoenberger,)	275		19 25
do do	105		5 53
do do	224		11 76
do do	188		9 87
do do	298		15 00
Shirley Township.			
James McMullin,	456		1 72
Peter Wertz,	411		1 56
Agnes Gardner,	439	135	1 56
James Caldwell,	405	58	1 56
Benjamin Brown,	420	120	1 58
Samuel Kennedy,	114	85	3 56
Daniel Shindell,	375		2 92
William & John Patterson,	175		66
Springfield Township.			
Stacy Young,	400		6 60
George Eberts, (part)	75		2 77
Brice X. Blair,	123		1 84
Samuel Caldwell's heirs,	4		18
Tell Township.			
John Caldwell,	344	31	2 58
W. Anderson,	100		2 26
Tod Township.			
Taylor's heirs,	45	81	3 80
Samuel Cornelius,	395	08	11 18
Speer & Martin,	96		2 68
Ehel Smith,	152		4 25
William Sheaf,	439		6 11
James Witer,	400		11 20
Amos Clark,	400		7 95
Barkley & Edwards, (R. Nob)	400		16 80
do do (T. Creek)	400		11 20
Wm. E. McMurtrie,	200		75
Union Township.			
John Bell,	492		4 06
Robert Bell,	224		3 56
Sarah Elliott,	60		2 52
James Fea,	429		16 42
Robert Fea,	181		7 72
Benjamin Elliott,	26		1 10
John Brewster,	400		16 80
Samuel Caldwell,	300		12 54
do do	10		84
Hans Morrison,	87		3 69
Walker Township.			
Richard Smith,	581		30 82
Charles Smith,	80		6 49
John Ker,	99		5 06
John Porter,	437		13 98
Peter Rist,	75		2 41
George Cutwalt,	100		9 30
Jacob Myers,	200		11 10
John Patton,	90		1 98
Samuel Findley,	110		6 94
Hugh Lourish,	422		6 11
Rudolph Lourish,	412		7 00
Warriorsmark Township.			
J. Matthews, D. Otto & J. Armitage,	200		23 53
West Township.			
William Bracker,	102	123	17 62
Wm. Reed,	12	114	51

ALSO—The following real estate upon which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes, returned by the several collectors, is charged with the taxes thereon assessed for the years 1859 and 1860, will be sold as unseated lands, in pursuance of the directions of the forty-first section of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act to reduce the State Debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," approved the 20th of April 1844:

Carbon Township.		
Ketterman & Martin,	12	2 30
Castner, Cummings & Hartman,	102	4 08
F. C. Reamer, 4 lots (in Coalmont)		36
M. J. Martin (sawmill tract)	260	18 51
P. P. Dewees,	70	10 08
E. L. Anderson,	250	14 88
F. C. Reamer, (Shoemaker tract)	200	14 00
Franklin Township.		
Martin Stiner,	12	2 70
Tell Township.		
David Thompson,	30	45
Robert Patterson,	300	2 63
Patterson's heirs,	[illegible]	3 76
Hopewell Township.		
G. Shaffer (or Shoenberger)	205	2 87
M. Shaffer, do	206	2 90
—— Metz,	90	1 26
—— Elder,	100	4 20
Shirley township.		
J. Templeton, 1 house and lot,		1 50
J. M'Elheny, 8 lots Mt. Union,		3 00
Warriorsmark township.		
Dorsey's heirs,	300	9 72
John McCan, half lot,		38
John L. Rumberger, ½ foundry and ½ lot,		75
West township.		
J. Miller, 1 lot, Petersburg,		1 03

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

NEW CLOTHING *AT LOW PRICES.*

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be CLOTHED, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR *SPRING AND SUMMER,* JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST SUGAR and MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE, FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR, CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO, SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty, BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes. ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF *GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.*

His assortment consists of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.–3m.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, NOS. 103, 105 & 107 NORTH SECOND ST., ABOVE ARCH, PHILA.,

A well selected Stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

In every variety, of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT

Will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles.

Soliciting an early call, I remain

Yours, Respectfully,
H. WARD.

March 25, 1862–4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Jacob G. Ketterman, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of JACOB G. KETTERMAN, late of Clay township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN McNEAL,
Administrator.

March 25, 1862.

THE FIRST SPRING GOODS, JUST OPENED AT A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK AND FULL ASSORTMENT, AT PRICES TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD, AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS, CALL AT

A. B CUNNINGHAM'S STORE

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

J. KNOX,

BOX 155, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELECT LISTS OF STRAWBERRIES.

For $5 we will furnish 100 plants each of the following kinds: Triomphe de Gand, Trollope's Victoria, Burr's New Pine, Jenny Lind and Wilson's Albany.

For $10 we will furnish 100 plants each of the following choice kinds: Triomphe de Gand, Trollope's Victoria, Viscomtesse Hericart de Thury, Fillmore, Downer's Prolific, Burr's New Pine, Jenny Lind, Cutter's Seedling, McAvoy's Superior and Wilson's Albany.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.

For description of this superb and unrivalled Strawberry, see our circular. We will furnish this variety and the Wilson's Albany, the two leading kinds, at the following rates:

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.

50 cents per dozen; $2 per 100; 5,000 for $45; 10,000 for $75; 20,000 for $100. For the $100 lot, five per cent. will be charged for boxes and packing.

WILSON'S ALBANY.

25 cents per dozen; $1 per 100; 3,000 for $10. Larger quantities at same rate.

For $100 we will furnish 10,000 Triomphe de Gand and 10,000 Wilson's Albany. Five per cent. will also be charged for this lot, for boxes and packing.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

We will send to any post office address in the country post-paid, and carefully put up so as to carry safely, one hundred good plants of any variety found in our catalogue at the prices there annexed. For instance, 100 Wilson's Albany for $1; 100 Trollope's Victoria $1,50; 100 Triomphe de Gand $2, &c,

☞ No orders filled for plants by mail for less than one dollar's worth, of any one kind, and when less than 100 are ordered, *it must be at the dozen price.*

RASPBERRIES.

Brinckles Orange and Franconia, $1 per dozen, $5 per 100, $30 per 1000. Fastolff, River's Large Fruited Monthly, Knevitt's Giant, Hudson River Antwerp, Red Antwerp, Yellow Antwerp, Allen's Hardy, 75 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1000. Improved American Black Cap, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1000.

SELECT LISTS OF RASPBERRIES.

For $10 we will furnish 100 Brinckle's Orange, the finest flavored Raspberry, as well as one of the largest, most beautiful, and productive; 100 Franconia, a large red berry, of good flavor, attractive and enormously productive; 100 Improved American Black Cap, much larger, more juicy, better flavored, with fewer seed, and every way superior to the common Black Cap. The plant is entirely hardy and very productive, and the fruit is much sought after in the market.

The above kinds include the three colors, red, orange and black, and furnish a pleasant variety in flavor. We regard them as the best for amateurs, and the most profitable for market culture.

BLACKBERRIES.

New Rochelle, $1 per dozen, $5 per 100, $25 per 1,000, $100 per 5,000; Dorchester, 75 cents per dozen, $4 per 100, $25 per 1,000; Newman's Thornless, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000. We will send 100 each of the *above three kinds for $10. Each package of Strawberry* and Blackberry plants will contain printed instructions for cultivation.

For prices of Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., see our circular, which will be sent to all applicants enclosing stamps.

We have opened at No. 29 Fifth St., a SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL DEPOT, Where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had, of the best quality. [mar. 25, 1862.]

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 16th day of April next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

Valentine Crouse, Huntingdon borough.
John S. Miller, do.
William Riddles, do.
George Thomas, do.
Henry Lister, do.
Abraham V. Westbrook, do.
John Dean, do.
Graffus Miller, do.
Adam Holliday, Shade Gap.
John Jamison, do.
Henry McGowan, Dublin township.
Joseph S. Reed, Coalmont.
Joseph Morrison, Broad Top City.
Thomas Cook, do.
James Dunn, Barnetstown.
James Gleason, Barnet.
Martin Mara, do.
Michael McCabe, Blairsboro.
George E. Little, McAley's Fort.
Shadrack Steffey, Stevensville.
John Steck, McConnellstown.
Henry Strouse, do.
Philip Crouse, Mapleton.
John D. Boring, Cassville borough.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.
Samuel G. Simpson, Mill Creek.
John G. Stewart, do.
Robert Giffin, Orbisonia borough.
William Templeton, do.
James Flemming, Saulsburg.
Henry Chamberlain, Water Street.
William Johnston, Marklesburg.
John R. Head, Petersburg borough.
Jacob Longnecker, do.
Jesse E. March, Mooresville.
Eliza Rankin, Warm Springs.
Samuel M. Aultz, Mount Union.
Mary Ann Doyle, do.
R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek.
Alexander S. Seeds, Spruce Creek.
John Dhrew, Dudley.
Joseph M. Porter, Dudley.
Dennis McHugh, do.
Samuel Troutwine, Fairfield or Wilsontown.
James Carmont, Manor Hill.
Wm. P. Robinson, Alexandria.
James Herrington, Carbon township.
George B. Kelley, Coalmont.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862–4t.

A FARM FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell at private sale the farm now occupied by Samuel Sankey, in Henderson township, about four miles from Huntingdon. The farm contains about 210 Acres—about the one half cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good frame two-story house, log barn and other outbuildings. There are four good springs of water on the place.

The terms will be easy.

SAMUEL SANKEY.
WILLIAM SANKEY.

March 18, 1862–4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of James Porter, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

GEO. B. PORTER,
SAM'L PORTER,
Executors.

March 11, 1862–6t.

NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of John P. Anderson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., have been granted to me. All persons indebted to him are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated.

JOHN SCOTT,
Executor.

Huntingdon, March 11, 1862–6t.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

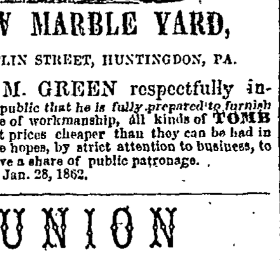
KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for *making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes.* Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 21, 1862–1y.



NEW MARBLE YARD,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAMES M. GREEN respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to furnish in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of TOMB STONES, at prices cheaper than they can be had in the county. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, Jan. 28, 1862.

UNION VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

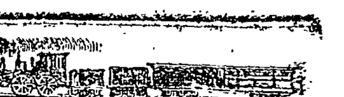
Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb. 24, 1862–6m.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. Mail	Fast Line	Through Express	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. Through Express	Fast Line	Mail
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
12 51	7 01	......	Newton Hamilton,	......	......	2 08
1 00	7 08	6 25	Mt. Union,	11 50	......	2 00
1 17	7 21	......	Mill Creek,	......	......	1 46
1 34	7 35	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 23	9 16	1 34
1 51	7 48	7 05	Petersburg,	11 08	9 02	1 16
2 00	......	......	Barree,	......	......	1 08
2 07	8 03	7 20	Spruce Creek,	10 55	......	1 01
2 25	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	12 46
2 34	8 25	7 43	Tyrone,	10 30	8 26	12 38
2 46	......	......	Tipton,	10 19	......	12 28
2 52	......	......	Fostoria,	......	......	12 23
2 57	......	8 03	Bell's Mills,	10 10	......	12 19
3 15	8 55	8 20	Altoona,	9 55	7 55	12 05
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Monday, Dec. 2d, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. & 4.10 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.30 A. M. & 6.10 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.35 A. M.
" Saxton " 11.10 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.10 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

Dec. 3, 1861.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1861.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train,) $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.

July 18, 1861.

WALL PAPER!

The New Spring Styles For 1862,

Already Received At Lewis' Book Store,

We deal direct with the manufacturer, and will have on hand at all times, the latest styles, and sell at fair prices.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—

[Estate of Frederick Schneider, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Frederick Schneider, late of Henderson township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

ELIZABETH SCHNEIDER,
Executrix.

April 1, 1862.–6t.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street,

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862–tf.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.

Sept. 10, 1861.–ly.

THE NEW STORE AND *NEW GOODS.*

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

Huntingdon, April 15, 1861.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Window Curtain Papers, JUST RECEIVED AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S